

The Times-Dispatch

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY AT

THE TIMES-DISPATCH BUILDING.

BUSINESS OFFICE, NO. 516 EAST MAIN STREET.

At No. 4 North Tenth Street, Richmond, Va., Entered January 27, 1903, at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter, under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Washington Bureau No. 218 Colorado Building, Fourteenth and O Streets, Northwest.

Manchester Bureau Carter's Drug Store, No. 1102 Hull Street.

Petersburg Headquarters J. Beverley Harrison's, No. 100 North Sycamore Street.

The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH is sold at 2 cents a copy.

The SUNDAY TIMES-DISPATCH is sold at 5 cents a copy.

The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH, including Sunday, in Richmond and Manchester, by carrier, 12 cents per week or 60 cents per month.

THE TIMES-DISPATCH, Richmond, Va.

BY MAIL	One Year	Six Mos.	Three Mos.	One Mo.
Daily, with Sun.	\$5.00	\$3.00	\$1.50	.50
without Sun.	4.00	2.50	1.25	.40
Weekly (Wed.)	1.00	.50	.25	.10

All Unassigned Communications will be rejected.

Rejected Communications will not be returned unless accompanied by stamps.

SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1904.

The Times-Dispatch takes the full Associated Press Service, the London Times War Service and the Hearst General News Service and has its own correspondents throughout Virginia and North Carolina and in the leading cities of the country.

If you go to the mountains, seashore or country, have The Times-Dispatch go with you.

City subscribers before leaving the city during the summer should notify their carrier or this office (Phone 38). If you write, give both out-of-town and city addresses.

Lawless Negroes.

For the second time within the past few years a Richmond police officer has been shot down by a desperate negro; once with fatal effect. Minor assaults upon negroes upon police officers are too numerous to mention. This is one of the most serious phases of the negro question, for it shows the inherent lawlessness of the negro. There are law-abiding negroes, but there are many who seem to have no respect whatever for authority, or for the institutions of government. Government is the creature of the people who constitute it, and obedience to law must be in the hearts of the people if law and order are to be maintained. This is particularly true in a government like ours, where the people rule. If the great majority of individual citizens are lawless at heart, there can be no such thing as stable government. A police officer in uniform is the living representative of the government, and every man who has any sort of reverence for government will respect his uniform. On the other hand, the man who draws a pistol and deliberately shoots a uniformed policeman, or who, in any way, defies and assaults him, shows by that act that he is lawless at heart; that he has no respect for the powers that be.

The lawless negro, however, is a product of modern time. When he was in slavery, when he was subject to the authority of his master, he showed an obedient spirit that was admirable. Occasionally there were uprisings among the slaves, but they were wonderfully rare. Even in war time, when the men were away on the battlefield, and the women and children were left at home defenseless, the slaves were obedient to the will of the mistress—aye, more than obedient; they were loyal.

It may be said by those who are not informed, that this was the obedience of fear. We deny it. It was the obedience which comes from good training. The slaves were reared in an atmosphere of obedience. The little children were taught lessons in obedience; the true spirit of obedience was infused into them and became a ruling principle. In view of these well known facts, we must conclude that the lawlessness of the latter-day negro is due to lack of training. The new negro has been reared in a different atmosphere. Too often he has been reared without any sort of moral restraint. Negro boys have been allowed to run riot, to gratify their appetites and passions to the fullest capacity, and we fear that some of them have been taught that it is mainly to defy the white man's law. It would be almost a miracle if a negro boy reared under such conditions should grow up to be a law-abiding citizen having reverence and respect for authority and the institutions of government.

What are we going to do about it? We may catch the bad negroes when they have committed acts of lawlessness and punish them, but that is no way of getting at the root of the evil. The true remedy lies in a return to first principles. The negro children of the rising generation must be taught lessons in obedience, good manners and good morals, if they are to become what they grow up men and women of good character, having reverence for the institutions of government. Another thing: The whites must set the example. They must uphold the law at all times. Instead, they have frequently lynched the black man without law. That is a poor way, to be sure, to make other negroes respect the law.

The obligation is upon the superior and ruling race. We must give the negro children good training, and we must obey and respect and uphold the law under all provocation and at whatever cost.

Compact Richmond.

With the single exception of Holokan, N. J., the city of Richmond contains within its corporate limits more inhabitants to the square mile than any city in the United States.

On January 1, 1904, the population of Richmond city proper was estimated at 160,000; the area of the city is 5 1/2 square miles. Hoboken, N. J., covers an area of 1 1/4 square miles, and contains a population of 66,000; Albany, N. Y., covers an area of 10 3/4 square miles and has a population of only 41,651; Atlanta, Ga., covers an area of 11 square miles and a population of 136,785; Charleston, with its area of 5 1/2 square miles, has a population of only 66,500; Dallas, Texas, with an area of 8 1/4 square miles, has a population of 72,500; Dayton, O., with an area of 11 square miles, has a population of 115,000; Erie, Pa., with an area of 6 1/4 square miles, has a population of 60,000; Harrisburg, Pa., with an area of 7 square miles, has a population of 70,000; Little Rock, Ark., covers an area of 11 1/4 square miles and has a population of 60,000; Lynn, Mass., covers an area of 11 1/2 square miles and has a population of 75,000; Memphis, Tenn., covers an area of 16 square miles and has a population of 150,000; Nashville, Tenn., covers an area of 10 square miles and has a population of 110,000; New Haven, Conn., covers an area of 22 square miles and has a population of 125,000; Reading, Pa., covers an area of 6 1/4 square miles and has a population of 90,000. The great city of New York, with its enormous buildings and its congested population, has only about 10,000 inhabitants to the square mile, while Richmond has nearly 20,000 to the square mile.

We could multiply the illustrations indefinitely, but enough have been given to show that Richmond should brach out. Under the existing laws suburban territory may be taken into the corporate limits upon terms that must be satisfactory to property owners in outlying territory, and definite steps should be taken at once to expand.

Virginia Farming.

The Commissioner of Agriculture reports to us that agricultural conditions in Virginia are gradually improving. The farmers are getting out of the one crop system and are rotating their crops. Much of our soil is thin because of the one crop system of the past. The farmer has been taxing the land year after year to its full capacity and robbing it of its vegetable matter. But he is learning better. More than ever, soil improving crops are grown, such as cow peas, soy beans, vetches, clovers and grasses. These crops supply nitrogen and make humus. Every such crop makes the land that much more valuable.

The farmers are more and more giving attention to their live stock. Already the finest varieties of cattle and sheep are annually exported, and Virginia is destined to be one of the great live stock States of the country.

The fruit industry is increasing rapidly and many orchards bring small fortunes in a single crop, yielding the owner from \$2,500 to \$10,000. Virginia grows a great variety of fruits of the finest quality, and is fortunate in being located near the great markets of the East.

Virginia is also one of the largest trucking States in the Union. One of her counties now grows five per cent. of the entire sweet potato crop of the United States. Our great trucking fields are extending each year further inland and the industry is gradually expanding. In short, Virginia grows a greater variety of crops than any other State. Anything except tropical plants can be produced here.

Many of our lands are still selling for less than their real value, but in all parts of the State prices are hardening, and in some sections have materially increased. The trouble is that Virginia has done little in the way of advertising, and outsiders do not understand what advantage we have and what bargains our lands are at present prices. However, the State has a splendid exhibit at St. Louis, and already there are practical results of which we shall speak hereafter.

The Masurier Ordinance.

The adoption of the Masurier ordinance would be a distinct gain for pure politics and good government; its defeat would be a step backward. Let us have no political oligarchy in Richmond and nothing approaching it. Why should the officers of government wish to control party machinery and election machinery? The very opposition that has been raised against the Masurier ordinance shows that there is need for it. It must pass. It will never do to let it be defeated.

For some time past Staunton has had two daily papers under separate management—the News, published in the morning, and the Dispatch, in the afternoon. But a deal was recently closed by which both papers will hereafter be published under one management, with our old friend R. D. Halsip as managing editor. Mr. Halsip is one of the best all-around newspaper men in the State, and Staunton is fortunate to have him in charge of her daily newspapers.

Some of the Democratic newspapers are already beginning to answer the stand-pat policy of the Republicans by figures which show the back in business. Go slow, esteemed contemporaries, Democrats cannot afford to figure in the role of calamity shouters. They tried it twice and failed.

The Virginia delegation that will fight out for St. Louis tonight will not exactly carry the destiny of the republic in its vest pocket, but a wonderful lot of that influence that makes and unmake nations may be in its grip-sack.

That statement telegraphed from New York that Colonel Bryan has tumbled to the Cleveland racket should be taken with two or three gunny sacks full of allowance.

"Hallelujah in Egypt," as the Honorable Bill Wilson, of Pittsburg, would say, how the winds are blowing right up against the Sage of Princeton!

The spellbinders have the floor now, and they need watching.

Mr. Gorman, of Maryland, is a great

man for rounding up things at the last moment. It may be well enough for the other folks to watch Gorman's rosters.

All the signs, weather and otherwise, point to a mighty dull day in Richmond next Monday. The whole population is arranging to do the country act.

What a good thing it is that blessings are evenly divided up. For instance, the Fourth of July and Hanover watermelons do not come in the same week.

The ablest prophet of modern days can't tell what is going to happen at St. Louis next week. It was very different with the Chicago blow-out.

Anyhow, a little private wire is going to tell your Uncle Grover all about how it happened or how it didn't happen, as the case may be.

There is a disagreeable rumor to the effect that the Honorable Mr. Perdicaris is going to write a book in which to tell all about it.

The good old summer time has been a little slow, but July brought it right in, and no mistake about it.

Only one more State convention is needed to make North Carolina the warmest spot on the map.

Mr. Cleveland, like Judge Parker, has not said anything much, but he has written a few lines.

The West Virginia building at the World's Fair is a many-sided affair, or will be when it is finished.

If you don't think the good old summer time is here, just look at the almanac.

And Missouri also has a favorite son, which his name seems to be Cookrell.

VIRGINIA VARIETIES.

Some interesting odds and ends from papers of the Old Commonwealth.

Blissful Ignorance.

The Word and Way heads one of its editorials, "Dr. Gambrell Stands Pat." We are not expert in such matters, but we have a notion that this phraseology is reminiscent of something other than prayer meeting or a theological seminary. But other things besides "Young Lochinvar" come out of the West—Religious Herald.

Good Old Summer Time.

Wait until the real "Jackson" comes in "fresh and fine from our vine" and then you will know the luxury of melon eating.—Farmville Herald.

They "Spent" a Visit!

Misses Eessie and Bertie Harper have returned to their home in Washington after spending a delightful visit to the Misses McIntosh, of Leesburg.—Leesburg Record.

Business and Pleasure Combined. Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Peeder, of Baltimore, are spending this week in town. Peeder, the popular shoe drummer, is waiting on the merchants of Urbana and vicinity.—Southside Sentinel.

Music Later On.

The Scottville Brass Band has been thoroughly reorganized, and from the "fuses" they make nightly we may expect to hear some good music shortly.—Scottville Courier.

A Bedford "Crackerjacker."

C. B. McGhee is painting his residence this week, doing the work himself. As editor and publisher of the Crackerjacker Bedford Bulletin, he is a crackerjacker.

Educated Animals.

Young rabbits and birds are said to be plentiful with good prospects for next season's shooting.—Blackstone Courier.

A Chance for "Eligibles."

An examination will be held at the postoffice here on July 6th for the purpose of employing female eligibles.—Bedford Democrat.

Woman's Greatest Chance.

The managers of the Fair will give liberal premiums on stock, racing, agricultural products, and on everything that will help to make the Fair a success. Write for particulars.—Grayson Journal.

A Few Foreign Facts.

The Prince of Montenegro has no use for libel laws to restrain the newspaper and editors are not punished for contempt of court. This does not arise so much from the liberality of the ruler's principles as from the fact that he is himself the owner and editor of the only newspaper published in his dominions. The paper is called "The Voice of the Montenegrin."

A few days ago there arrived in San Francisco from Ecuador Right Rev. Bishop Costamagna. The distinguished prelate is on his way to Italy to take the jubilee. Bishop Costamagna is a pioneer missionary who has labored for many years in the missions in South America, and his labors have been crowned with remarkable success.

Professor Loeb, in Berlin, is experimenting with rattlesnake venom as a cure for leprosy and he thinks he has hit upon the specific for one of the most loathsome diseases that human flesh is heir to. Should he succeed in demonstrating that the snake poison will cure this disease, rattlesnake venom would become commercially valuable. The market value of the poison is about \$15 per drachm. Professor Loeb got his venom from a man in Colorado, who keeps snakes as pets.

Lieutenant-Governor von Wahl is to succeed General Holbirk as Governor-General of Finland. General von Wahl's reputation for severe methods is about the same as that of Holbirk. He was chief of police in St. Petersburg student disturbances were ruthlessly dealt with, and when, in 1902, he was appointed Governor of Nini-Novgorod, it was said that Czar Nicholas had satisfied himself that he would not disgrace himself by the appointment to that office.

In a Bad Way.

North Carolina is in a bad way, just now. She has the divorce evil and the stomach ache and threatens to be invaded by several hundred blind tigers. But, of course, she never recovers from the other calamity she does not develop.—All Fairbrother's Everything.

FALLING HAIR STOPPED.

Baldness Cured by Destroying the Parasitic Germ That Causes It. Baldness follows falling hair, falling hair follows dandruff, and dandruff is the result of a germ digesting its way into the scalp to the root of the hair, where it is the "dandruff" of the hair. To destroy that germ is to prevent as well as cure dandruff, falling hair, and, lastly, baldness. There is only one preparation known to do that, Nowbros' Herpicide, an entirely new, scientific discovery. Wherever it has been tried it has proven wonderfully successful. It can't be otherwise, because it utterly destroys the dandruff germ. You destroy the cause, you remove the effect.

Sent by express, 50c. Send 10c. in stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich. Owens and Minor Drug Co., Special Agents.

MAKERS OF RICHMOND

Brief Sketches of Men Who Have Helped to Make the City.

Sketch No. 5—Series Began June 29, 1904.

Frederic William Scott was educated at McCab's school in Petersburg, and at Princeton University. His business career began with a clerkship in the office of Thomas Branch & Co. After this he became a partner in the leaf tobacco commission firm of Arlington & Scott, then partner in Sholburne & Scott, tobacco warehousemen, and finally a partner in Adams and Scott, rehandlers of leaf tobacco, Oxford, N. C.

In 1882, Mr. Scott became a member of the firm of Thomas Branch & Co., remaining as such until May, 1901. Still continuing the banking business with which he had all the time been connected while a member of the above firms, he organized in June, 1893, with the late Mr. Charles S. Stringfellow, Jr., the firm of Scott & Stringfellow. This firm has devoted much time and study towards the development of the resources of the South, and by preparing articles on southern railroads and industrial corporations, has tried to attract capital to this section of the country. These articles have been widely distributed and republished in financial newspapers.

In 1900, Mr. Scott, in connection with the Hon. B. B. Munford and the late Mr. Virginia Newton and others, organized the South Atlantic Life Insurance Company, with a capital of \$200,000 and a surplus of \$50,000. Such success has met their efforts may be best stated by mentioning the fact that this company is now operating in the States of Virginia, North Carolina, and West Virginia, Alabama and West Virginia, and its yearly income is over \$125,000.

Mr. Scott is at present one of the active directors of the Atlantic Coast Line system, which extends from Norfolk, Va., to Miami, Fla., and is now being extended to St. Louis and Chicago to fourteen Atlantic and Gulf ports. The total capital of stocks and bonds of the road is over \$475,000,000. To illustrate the rapid growth of this system, it may be stated that since Mr. Scott's membership in the board, the mileage has increased from 1,700 miles to its present 12,000 miles.

At the present time Mr. Scott's corporate associations are: Member firm Scott & Stringfellow, bankers; member New York Stock Exchange, member New York Cotton Exchange, president Richmond Iron Works, treasurer and director South Atlantic Life Insurance Company, director in Merchants National Bank, director in Petersburg Savings and Insurance Company, director in United States Tobacco Company, treasurer and director Sheltering Arms Hospital, director Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company, director in various subsidiary corporations of the Atlantic Coast Line system, vice-president Richmond Stock Exchange.

Mr. Scott is a member of the following clubs: Westminster, Commonwealth, Lakeside, Deep Run and Manhattan, New York.

W. L. TOMLINS ON LIFE IN MUSIC

First Article of Short Series Giving the Ideas and Methods Professor Tomlins Uses With Such Phenomenal Success With Teachers and Children. Music as a Stimulating Life Force vs. Mere Performance.

By William L. Tomlins, (For Twenty-three Years Director of the Apollo Club, Chicago.)

Note—Everybody interested in education or music will be interested in the recent work of William L. Tomlins, in the development of music as a force in education. During the past eighteen months some 50 or more of the public school teachers of Chicago have been the enthusiastic subjects of a demonstration of the value of music as a useful instrument in their school work, and the results of this demonstration have been so remarkable as to arouse great interest in what Mr. Tomlins has done, not only here, but in other large cities of the country during recent years.

The work in Chicago was in the nature of a test to show that the remarkable powers which Mr. Tomlins possesses in the development of music as a life-force were communicable by him to others in a way that makes it available for their use. At first a hundred teachers were selected by the board of education, not for their musical abilities, but rather the contrary; most of them were not singers, these teachers were given a one-week course for six months in a class, and were instructed along lines of tone production and development of the capacity to sing, but chiefly in his methods of applying music as an educational agency in school work.

At the end of this week a report was made of the results containing a personal statement of each of the 100 teachers as to the actual results in her class. These statements were practically unanimous in saying that they had gained not only mental, but physical, mental and moral vitality. A surprising feature of the work is that these teachers, when asked to explain the new power they have gained, are at loss to do so; they do not seem fully to understand the source of the power, but they are able to demonstrate its possession and to recognize its exercise. This is worthy of emphasis, and we have asked Mr. Tomlins to present in a brief series of articles, as clearly and simply as may be, just what his work is, and in what way he does it, and how he explains music, and which others find and use under his direction and instruction. It is made more largely available. It is suggested that parents and teachers should clip these articles for preservation.

THE first my music was introduced, the results of its practical application to school children were so startling as to be regarded as phenomenal and extraordinary. Even when they were proved to be legitimate and enduring, educators were reluctant to revise their philosophy, considering my powers individual and exceptional.

More and more, however, as the school authorities came to realize that, as a preparation for the complexities of modern life, the present scheme of education is inadequate, and that it is not by their greater elaboration, but by the establishment of a new principle, that a remedy must come. New principles of the kindergarten and manual training. The new force of awaiting recognition is "spirit."

To awaken and stimulate spirit, through art and then practically apply it in connection with every department of the school studies with the passing of the question of my music work can best be shown by telling just what it does.

I can take the ordinary school boy, possessing less than average musical ability, and by means of simple exercises—ones that are not the ordinary exercises—not the ordinary exercises—then disengage powers which he has not known he had. The music as having served its purpose, and using only the awakened inner life, so apply it that not alone in mind but in heart and in will his growth will be astounding.

This trouble with music to-day is that it is one-sided; much of it has no spirit, remaining mere performance. When art is true, the life of song is not transient; it does not pass away with the passing of time, but remains an enduring energy, a beneficent force ready to be related to everyday life.

Education, too, is one-sided, dealing only with the pupil's mentality. That the



Frederic William Scott, a man in a suit and tie.

board, the mileage has increased from 1,700 miles to its present 12,000 miles. At the present time Mr. Scott's corporate associations are: Member firm Scott & Stringfellow, bankers; member New York Stock Exchange, member New York Cotton Exchange, president Richmond Iron Works, treasurer and director South Atlantic Life Insurance Company, director in Merchants National Bank, director in Petersburg Savings and Insurance Company, director in United States Tobacco Company, treasurer and director Sheltering Arms Hospital, director Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company, director in various subsidiary corporations of the Atlantic Coast Line system, vice-president Richmond Stock Exchange.

Mr. Scott is a member of the following clubs: Westminster, Commonwealth, Lakeside, Deep Run and Manhattan, New York.

Mr. Scott is at present one of the active directors of the Atlantic Coast Line system, which extends from Norfolk, Va., to Miami, Fla., and is now being extended to St. Louis and Chicago to fourteen Atlantic and Gulf ports. The total capital of stocks and bonds of the road is over \$475,000,000. To illustrate the rapid growth of this system, it may be stated that since Mr. Scott's membership in the board, the mileage has increased from 1,700 miles to its present 12,000 miles.

At the present time Mr. Scott's corporate associations are: Member firm Scott & Stringfellow, bankers; member New York Stock Exchange, member New York Cotton Exchange, president Richmond Iron Works, treasurer and director South Atlantic Life Insurance Company, director in Merchants National Bank, director in Petersburg Savings and Insurance Company, director in United States Tobacco Company, treasurer and director Sheltering Arms Hospital, director Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company, director in various subsidiary corporations of the Atlantic Coast Line system, vice-president Richmond Stock Exchange.

Mr. Scott is a member of the following clubs: Westminster, Commonwealth, Lakeside, Deep Run and Manhattan, New York.

Mr. Scott is at present one of the active directors of the Atlantic Coast Line system, which extends from Norfolk, Va., to Miami, Fla., and is now being extended to St. Louis and Chicago to fourteen Atlantic and Gulf ports. The total capital of stocks and bonds of the road is over \$475,000,000. To illustrate the rapid growth of this system, it may be stated that since Mr. Scott's membership in the board, the mileage has increased from 1,700 miles to its present 12,000 miles.

At the present time Mr. Scott's corporate associations are: Member firm Scott & Stringfellow, bankers; member New York Stock Exchange, member New York Cotton Exchange, president Richmond Iron Works, treasurer and director South Atlantic Life Insurance Company, director in Merchants National Bank, director in Petersburg Savings and Insurance Company, director in United States Tobacco Company, treasurer and director Sheltering Arms Hospital, director Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company, director in various subsidiary corporations of the Atlantic Coast Line system, vice-president Richmond Stock Exchange.

Mr. Scott is a member of the following clubs: Westminster, Commonwealth, Lakeside, Deep Run and Manhattan, New York.

Mr. Scott is at present one of the active directors of the Atlantic Coast Line system, which extends from Norfolk, Va., to Miami, Fla., and is now being extended to St. Louis and Chicago to fourteen Atlantic and Gulf ports. The total capital of stocks and bonds of the road is over \$475,000,000. To illustrate the rapid growth of this system, it may be stated that since Mr. Scott's membership in the board, the mileage has increased from 1,700 miles to its present 12,000 miles.

At the present time Mr. Scott's corporate associations are: Member firm Scott & Stringfellow, bankers; member New York Stock Exchange, member New York Cotton Exchange, president Richmond Iron Works, treasurer and director South Atlantic Life Insurance Company, director in Merchants National Bank, director in Petersburg Savings and Insurance Company, director in United States Tobacco Company, treasurer and director Sheltering Arms Hospital, director Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company, director in various subsidiary corporations of the Atlantic Coast Line system, vice-president Richmond Stock Exchange.

Mr. Scott is a member of the following clubs: Westminster, Commonwealth, Lakeside, Deep Run and Manhattan, New York.

Mr. Scott is at present one of the active directors of the Atlantic Coast Line system, which extends from Norfolk, Va., to Miami, Fla., and is now being extended to St. Louis and Chicago to fourteen Atlantic and Gulf ports. The total capital of stocks and bonds of the road is over \$475,000,000. To illustrate the rapid growth of this system, it may be stated that since Mr. Scott's membership in the board, the mileage has increased from 1,700 miles to its present 12,000 miles.

At the present time Mr. Scott's corporate associations are: Member firm Scott & Stringfellow, bankers; member New York Stock Exchange, member New York Cotton Exchange, president Richmond Iron Works, treasurer and director South Atlantic Life Insurance Company, director in Merchants National Bank, director in Petersburg Savings and Insurance Company, director in United States Tobacco Company, treasurer and director Sheltering Arms Hospital, director Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company, director in various subsidiary corporations of the Atlantic Coast Line system, vice-president Richmond Stock Exchange.

Mr. Scott is a member of the following clubs: Westminster, Commonwealth, Lakeside, Deep Run and Manhattan, New York.

Mr. Scott is at present one of the active directors of the Atlantic Coast Line system, which extends from Norfolk, Va., to Miami, Fla., and is now being extended to St. Louis and Chicago to fourteen Atlantic and Gulf ports. The total capital of stocks and bonds of the road is over \$475,000,000. To illustrate the rapid growth of this system, it may be stated that since Mr. Scott's membership in the board, the mileage has increased from 1,700 miles to its present 12,000 miles.

At the present time Mr. Scott's corporate associations are: Member firm Scott & Stringfellow, bankers; member New York Stock Exchange, member New York Cotton Exchange, president Richmond Iron Works, treasurer and director South Atlantic Life Insurance Company, director in Merchants National Bank, director in Petersburg Savings and Insurance Company, director in United States Tobacco Company, treasurer and director Sheltering Arms Hospital, director Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company, director in various subsidiary corporations of the Atlantic Coast Line system, vice-president Richmond Stock Exchange.

Mr. Scott is a member of the following clubs: Westminster, Commonwealth, Lakeside, Deep Run and Manhattan, New York.

Mr. Scott is at present one of the active directors of the Atlantic Coast Line system, which extends from Norfolk, Va., to Miami, Fla., and is now being extended to St. Louis and Chicago to fourteen Atlantic and Gulf ports. The total capital of stocks and bonds of the road is over \$475,000,000. To illustrate the rapid growth of this system, it may be stated that since Mr. Scott's membership in the board, the mileage has increased from 1,700 miles to its present 12,000 miles.

At the present time Mr. Scott's corporate associations are: Member firm Scott & Stringfellow, bankers; member New York Stock Exchange, member New York Cotton Exchange, president Richmond Iron Works, treasurer and director South Atlantic Life Insurance Company, director in Merchants National Bank, director in Petersburg Savings and Insurance Company, director in United States Tobacco Company, treasurer and director Sheltering Arms Hospital, director Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company, director in various subsidiary corporations of the Atlantic Coast Line system, vice-president Richmond Stock Exchange.

Mr. Scott is a member of the following clubs: Westminster, Commonwealth, Lakeside, Deep Run and Manhattan, New York.

Mr. Scott is at present one of the active directors of the Atlantic Coast Line system, which extends from Norfolk, Va., to Miami, Fla., and is now being extended to St. Louis and Chicago to fourteen Atlantic and Gulf ports. The total capital of stocks and bonds of the road is over \$475,000,000. To illustrate the rapid growth of this system, it may be stated that since Mr. Scott's membership in the board, the mileage has increased from 1,700 miles to its present 12,000 miles.

At the present time Mr. Scott's corporate associations are: Member firm Scott & Stringfellow, bankers; member New York Stock Exchange, member New York Cotton Exchange, president Richmond Iron Works, treasurer and director South Atlantic Life Insurance Company, director in Merchants National Bank, director in Petersburg Savings and Insurance Company, director in United States Tobacco Company, treasurer and director Sheltering Arms Hospital, director Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company, director in various subsidiary corporations of the Atlantic Coast Line system, vice-president Richmond Stock Exchange.

THE STANDARD PAID UP CAPITAL \$2,800,000.

Our prices and terms are right, ranging from \$15.00 to \$80.00. Liberal allowances for old machines, any make.

NEEDLES AND OIL for all kinds of machines.

THE STANDARD SEWING MACHINE CO.,
S. B. LUCY, Manager,
Phone 2985, No. 400 E. Broad St.

JULY 2ND IN WORLD'S HISTORY.

John X. Pope of Rome, died. 928.

Madeira, an island in the Atlantic, covered with wood, (whence its name) discovered by John Gonzales Zarco, in the service of Portugal. It was the next year colonized and planted with the Cyprian vine and sugar cane of Sicily. 1491.